THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, ($11 issues)...$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

All was quiet at Petersburg on Tuesday, and our forces were employed in strengthening their works. Gen. Butler's canal at Dutch Gap is progressing satisfactorily, although the rebels attempt by every means in their power to annoy the working force.

Lieut. General GRANT arrived at Old Point yesterday afternoon from City Point.

The amount of currency issued to the National Banks since their organization is $44,428,280.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of August were $15,712,000, being a slight falling off from the previous month.

An individual, named FRANK READING, for using treasonable and disloyal language in the District of Columbia, has been sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Delaware for five years.

The bombardment of Mobile was the heaviest assault ever made against the rebel fortifications, except that upon Fort Sumter. The fort was shelled from three sides, and received a shell per minute for the period of four hours. The prize ram Tenessee took part in the action. The rebel ram Nashville was blown up on the 25th by the Metacomet. The rebel steamer Selma is doing duty in the Union cause.

Gold in New York yesterday continued active and firmer, opening at 243, and closing at 248.

Authority is given for the denial that neither Messrs. Gilmore or Jacquess, nor Mr. Greeley, in the recent peace negotiations, were authorized to express the desires, views or opinions of President Lincoln on the subject.

The blockade runner Lillian, recently captured by the United States steamer Gettysburg, has arrived at Philadelphia. Her cargo consisted of 500 bales of cotton, valued at $450,000.

A locomotive boiler on Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, on Wednesday, exploded when a few miles from Union station, killing four men, tearing the engine to pieces and demolishing the track for some distance.

The subscriptions yesterday to the National Loans were as follows:—To 7-30s $110,500; to 10-40s, $575,500.

Seven millions of dollars were issued yesterday by the United States Treasuer for the payment of our solders in the field.

The news from Mexico states that President JUAREZ had fled to the United States, and he is reported to be aboard a ship in the Mississippi river lying at Quarantine. MAXIMILIAN still pursues a conciliatory policy. He has appointed ALMONTE, Marshal of the Palace, RAMIREZ to be Minister, and URAGA is to be a general of division. SANTA ANNA has again been requested to return to the country.

Two regiments have been organized of the clerks in the Quartermasters' Department at Alexandria, and their officers commissioned.

A rebel force, reported ten thousand strong, with twelve guns, were discovered on Wednesday, on the Murfreesboro pike, seventeen miles from Nashville. General ROSSEAU, with his forces, went out to meet the enemy, and it is reported succeeded in driving him some three miles.

Justice MANNING, of the Michigan Supreme Court, died suddenly at his residence in Pontiac, on Thursday.

Recruiting in the City.

If anybody believes that the North is exhausted of fighting material, he should ve been in Pittsburgh within the past two weeks, and witnessed the enthusiasm of our people in responding to the President's call. The enthusiasm was not of that momentary character which we were accustomed to see in the early days of the rebellion, but of a substantial and determined description. High bounties may have had some influence in producing it, but generally it is to be attributed to a sense of duty, which all loyal and patriotic people must now feel. As has been said before, a better class of our population is now taking the field against the enemy, composed largely of veterans who have seen service and of our able-bodied and skilled artisans and tradesmen. Such material will contribute largely to improve the morale of our already invincible but sadly depleted armies.

Within the past two weeks, there have been recruited and mustered into the service in this district at least two full regiments. Besides, a large number of recruits have been mustered and sent to regiments now in the field, and about one hundred and fifty men have been sent into the navy. A number of sub-districts have filled their quotas, and a great many are nearly full, while others have made no effort to free themselves from the draft. The progress of recruiting yesterday was equally as brisk as the day previous, when three hundred and eighty-three men were mustered into the service. The city will, in all probability, have its entire quota furnished before the day of drawing, except the quota of the Ninth ward, which will have to be drafted.

We are informed on very good authority that the quota of the State was half filled ten days ago, and if enlistments have kept up throughout the Commonwealth as they have been in this county, the entire quota will be raised by the day appointed for the draft. A dispatch from Washington announces the gratifying fact that Pennsylvania leads all the other States in the number of men furnished under the last call, and we have reason to be proud of this evidence of the patriotism of our people.

The Rebel Dependence.

The editor of the *British American*, of Kingston, C. W., who was recently at Halifax, reports a conversation which he had there with the first officer of the rebel pirate Tallahassee. The rebel pirate stated as follows:

"That the opinion was universal among his people that the present campaign was the final one of the war—the South only requiring to hold their own during the Presidential campaign in the north, which *would ensure the success of the Copperhead candidate, and immediate negotiations for peace on the basis of Southern independence.*"

Thus proof is added to proof of the conspiracy entered into by the Democratic leaders of the North and the leaders of the Rebellion to secure the independence of the South. In the light of these proofs the country is coming to understand why JEFF. DAVIS is so bold in demanding independence. Having made certain of the co-operation of the Chicago Convention, and the active support of his former associates, the Democratic leaders, he assumes to dictate terms to the Government against which he has rebelled. The conspiracy has been organized—its fate depends on the action of the people of the north.

It is stated to be a rule of law in the far Western territories that "a town is a place where whiskey is sold." By means of this rule the courts distinguish real towns from those which exist only on paper plans of land speculators.

While restoring recently a house at Lucerne, some frescoes were discovered which are ascribed to Hans. Holbein. They represent among other subjects the Resurrection, the Ascension, St. John the Baptist, St. Beatus, and a bishop consecrating a chalice. They bear the date of 1525—the time when Holbein was engaged in decorating several houses in Lucerne with frescoes.

A Certificate Wanted.

The Chicago gathering represented the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the country.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

From the fact that our fanatical neighbor mentions in the same article from which we clip the above picturesque tradition, the names of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, we judge that it was the intention of its author to describe that body in the briefest manner. But the brevity is the only commendable feature in it. It is a picture sketched at a distance, and on that ground we might pardon its imperfections. At the same time however, we apprehend that the *Post* must have been copying from an old work by the artist who painted the Chicago Convention of 1860 on the spot. We have carefully canvassed the names of inside and outside delegates at the Convention held this week and all the way down from Governor SEYMOUR to Captain RYNDERS we fail to see the "virtue, intelligence and patriotism" of the individuals referred to. If there were any we would like to see a certificate to that effect, the word and honor of the *Post* to the contrary notwithstanding.

To the Point.

Benjamin Wood Hunter, of Alexandria, Va. and formerly one of the largest slaveholders of Virginia, writes to the New York *Tribune* that the conciliatory feeling which has always characterized the North has led the people of the South into the error that we were all a set of cowards, and would kneel to any and ever burden they should see fit to put upon us. He also adds: "There are many in the North who are anxious to see the *Union as it was.* I say, God spare me any such Union. The fact that it is disrupted now, proves conclusively that there was no Union. And, admitting there was, can any one not see that the same state of affairs will in time be brought about. I claim to be as largely interested in slaves, pecuniarily, as any man, with few exceptions, who ever lived in this State, and seldom go upon the streets of Alexandria, or Washington, without meeting them. They are gone! I ask no remuneration, except the establishment of a free Republican Government that will endure for all time.

A Suggestion.

Would it not be well for the "Sons of Liberty" to exercise a little more care in shipping their revolvers and ammunition? Such losses a these which have lately taken place in Indiana must be very grievous to be borne. Really the "Sons" in Hoosierdom seem to be contributing more liberally to support the Government than the Loyal Leaguers.

Late Military Intelligence.

Intelligence from the Middle Division to the 31st states that Averill's cavalry had engaged the enemy, on the Winchester turnpike, and drove him beyond Clarksonville. He also pressed the enemy's pickets upon Gerardstown and charlestown roads, where they were strongly reinforced and our men fell back. Smithfield is still occupied by our advance, and the remainder of the army is strongly entrenched in a good position, a few miles beyond Charlestown.

An official report from Gen. Canby announces that Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally on Tuesday, the 23d of August. We have captured about six hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender about three thousand shells were thrown into the Fort. The camp and quarters were entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many guns were spiked, carriages burned, and much ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The casualties in our army was one killed and seven wounded.

From the South-west we have the intelligence that the White river country is infested with guerrillas, who fire into all passing boats. On the 23d part of Joe Shelby's rebel gang attacked our force guarding the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and captured all the 13th Illinois, occupying three stations. Col. Mitchell is reported killed. Shelby's force was threatening Duvall's Bluff and St. Charles. The rebel General Buford is preparing another raid into Western Kentucky. His advance guard had entered McCracken county. General Rosencrans has issued orders to repair the Charleston and Fulton railroad, in Missouri.

From Gen. Sheridan's department we learn that a spirited cavalry fight occurred on Monday at Smithfield, in which our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred, while that of the enemy must have been much greater. The rebels were believed to be concentrating at Bunker Hill. On the 28th, Gen. Merritt's division of Torbett's cavalry was fighting Bradley Johnson's cavalry and one division of Early's infantry all day. He came upon Johnson's command on Sunday, and the country being open for cavalry, he charged them by a counter charge as the enemy were charging down upon them. The collision of the columns was fearful, and there was more severe fighting than has been seen before during the war. Johnson was driven from Charlestown through and beyond Smithfield, and Merritt's division occupied the town.

A correspondent with Gen. Beaufort on the 30th, says that the Tallahassee had arrived safely at Wilmington. About half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 25th, Capt. Phelan, commanding the gunboat Monticello, while cruising off New Inlet, discovered a steamer standing for the shore under a full head of steam. The steamer was challenged, but no reply was made. A second challenge failing to elicit a response, a grape-shot was sent to the vessel, which replied with a shell of large calibre, doing no injury to the Monticello. The Othello then sent a thirty-pound shell, to which reply was made with grape. The Monticello opened with 9 inch and thirty-pound shell, but the Confederate, in response, the steamer having suddenly disappeared. The next morning, at daybreak, the object of the Monticello's anxiety was discovered lying safely and securely under the guns of Fort Fisher, and proved to be the rebel pirate Tallahassee.

Another correspondent says: "An English gentleman named Edwin Wallace swam the Appomattox river last night and escaped into our lines. He has resided in Petersburg since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The rebels are rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to drive General Grant hence by the invasion of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace lost his wife and child in Petersburg a short time ago. They were killed by the explosion of one of our shells which entered his house.

The new badge of the 10th Army Corps (Gen. Birney) consists of the trace of a four-bastioned fort. The badge will be cut from red cloth for the first Division, white cloth for the second Division, and blue cloth for the third Division, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the corps.

Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer City of Alton, was among the number recently captured at Memphis by the rebel Forrest. He has arrived at St. Louis, and says the rebels captured him in company with General Quimby, formerly commander of the post of Columbus, Kentucky, both of them being in citizens dress. After considerable indignity being shown them, Captain Mitchell, by his good humor and coolness, managed to get them to his rooms at the Gayoso House, his captors numbering only five. He then produced a bottle of whisky, and they, happening to see a quantity of good clothing in the room, told him they would let him and his friend go if they would give them (the rebels) all their good clothes. Captain Mitchell agreed, and in the confusion ingendered in sorting over the clothing, "getting fits," Gen. Quimby managed to slip out of the room. Unfortunately for the rebels, in one of the pockets of Gen. Quimby's coats were papers establishing his identity, and on Capt. Mitchell assuring them he was not Gen. Quimby, the leader came very near shooting him. However, he proved to them that the coat did not fit him, and they were better satisfied, but insisted on his accompanying them as a prisoner. He stated that when on reaching the first street, remarked that the leader had a very bad pair of shoes; told him he could find him a good pair of boots if he would allow the Captain to go back to the hotel. Mr. Mitchell went back, and shor ly reappeared on the balcony overhead with a pair of boots, which he threw down to the rebels, and the latter made tracks for parts unknown. He has seen no more of his friends, as shortly afterwards they had their hands full, in making their own escape.

Oil Matters.

The Big Tank Oil Company has announced a dividend of two per cent., payable from the earnings on and after Monday, September 5th. The Reinhard Petroleum Company announces a dividend of one per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after September 5th. The Schuylkill and Oil Creek Company anuounces a second monthly divided of one per cent., payable on the 9th of September.

A new Oil Company has lately been organized in Cleveland, entitled the "Cleveland Cherry Valley Oil Company," with a capital of $100,000. The following gentlemen have been elected its officers:—B. F. Pelcotte, President; C. Kosh, Treasurer; Edward Budwig, Secretary; Charles Brattenahl, R. C. Yates, S. Mann, and Manuel Halle, Directors. The company has purchased an oil tract on Oil Creek, consisting of 55 acres, and expect to commence operations speedily.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864. NO. 304.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RELATIVE TO STAMP DUTIES.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW GOLD LOAN.

The Recent Peace Negotiations.

General McClellan Has Not Resigned His Commission.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 1.

Stamp Duties.

The new treasury regulations relative to stamp duties declare that it is the duty of the maker of the instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used, but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp, and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of the instrument to stamp it appropriately renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Amount of Currency Issued.

The total amount of currency issued by the Comptroller of Currency to the National Banks, to date, is forty million, four hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars, of which there was issued in the month of August seven million, eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Depositaries of Public Monies.

Worcester National Bank, Massachusetts, and the First National Bank of Greenpoint, N. Y., were to-day designated as depositaries of public monies.

Personal.

Hon. E. B. Washburne arrived here last night for service on the Congressional Union Committee.

The Blockade of Wilmington.

Daniel Martin, the English commander of the blockade runner Lillian, recently captured near Wilmington, bears the following testimony to the efficiency of our blockade in that neighborhood. He says, and his evidence will answer many reckless newspaper assertions, the blockade is considered by those engaged in running it as a very stringent one, and the danger of capture great, especially by the cruisers. He was to receive three thousand dollars if he succeeded in running the Lillian in. He says she is owned in Scotland.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts for August were fifteen million, seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being a slight falling off from those of July, owing to the dullness of business and the non-manufacture of whiskey.

Rebel Deserters and the Draft.

An amended and corrected circular from General FRY's Department says that deserters from the rebels are not subject to enrolment or the draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

Entered upon his Duties.

Mr. S. V. Colby, the new Register of Treasury, arrived to-day and entered upon his duties.

Substitute Broker Punished.

A substitute broker arrested here for running negroes northward has been tried by military commission and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in Fort Delaware till the fine is paid.

Bids for New Loan.

Parties intending to propose for the new gold loan of 1881 are informed that their bid can just as well be forwarded direct to the Secretary of the Treasury as given to any banker or banking house. Nothing is gained by the latter course.

Deserters to be Shot.

Two men of the Second Army Corps are to be shot to-morrow for repeated desertion.

Imprisoned for Treason.

One Frank Redding arrested a short time ago for uttering treasonable and disloyal language in the District of Columbia, has been sentenced to be imprisoned in Fort Delaware for the term of five years.

The Political Campaign.

The correspondence of the Union Congressional Committee from all parts of the country is assuming a most encouraging tone. Vast quantities of speeches and documents are being ordered and sent out by the Committee

Gen. McClellan's Nomination.

The report that Gen. McClellan has followed Gen. Fremont's example and tendered his resignation of the Major-Generalship he holds in the regular army is untrue. Some of his friends say he will not resign at all, but well informed persons say he cannot accept the nomination with Pendleton on the Chicago peace platform till he does so.

The Recent Peace Missions.

The *Republican* of this evening quotes from Judah P. Benjamin's reply to Gilmore's *Atlantic Monthly* account of the visit to Richmond, and then says it is authorized to state, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greely on the other, has ever been, nor is now authorized to express any desire, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of a negotiation for peace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln unofficially or palvately.

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jacques while they were in Richmond is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them and made statements wholly untrue. Indeed while on the subject it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitation, consented to give Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines. He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspondence with Gen. Lee to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely thas Gen. Grant would pass them through his military lines. Nothing more.

FROM MEXICO.

Juarez Fled to the United States.

Maximilian's Conciliatory policy.

Mexican Traitors in Favor.

NEW YORK, September 1.

By an arrival to-day from New Orleans we have intelligence from Mexico. Juarez had left the country, it was rumored, for the United States. This report seems the more probable as his family had arrived at New Orleans by the steamer Clinton from Brazos, Santiago. The New Orleans *Abeille* says that Juarez himself had left Mexico, and at the date of writing, August 24, was on a vessel in the Mississippi River. He would be detained there by a ten days' quarantine.

The Emperor Maxmillian is pursuing a conciliatory policy, and is trying to obtain the adhesion of the prominent men of all parties. He had left the capital for Guadaljara, hoping to win over to his cause the Juaristchiefs there, who it is rumored were disaffected. He had again urged Santa Anna to come to Mexico.

The only appointments made by Maximilian since he arrived in Mexico, are the selection of Almontz as Marshal of the Palace, and of Ramirez, as Minister. Uraga is daily expected and will, by order of the Emperor, be treated as by no other than a General of a division.

French and Imperialist troops are marching simultaneously upon New Leon Cochinla, and Tavinalipez. It is expected that Monterey and Matamoras, will soon be attacked. In pursuance of his conciliatory policy the Emperor has issued a circular forbidding the use in official documents, or by the newspapers, of odious or irritable epithets, as applied to those Mexicans who are yet holding out against the Emperor.

From Army of Potomac.

OUR FORCES STRENGTHENING THEIR WORKS.

M'CLELLANISM IN THE ARMY DYING OUT.

BUTLER'S CANAL VEXES THE REBELS.

REINFORCING THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 1.

Everything at Petersburg was quiet on Tuesday, as also on Wednesday morning. Our forces are strengthening their works.

A gentleman who has spent a week with the army reports much less McClellanism among the men than he expected to find.

Our troops at Dutch Gap are busy upon the canal; which is progressing satisfactorily to the vexation of the rebels, who are resorting to numerous devices to worry the men.

Mrs. Grant has been down to see her husband, but returned to Fortress Mohroe yesterday.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 30.—The rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their names as signatures to their dispatches, which has been neglected by a number of these gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit doing so in future need not hope to remain here. It is also required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division or detachment, where they may be addressed or sent for all times.

Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in the despatch, dated 21st August, describing the battle of the 19th. Two statements are essentially subject of compaint, namely, that the Second Division Fifth Corps, broke, and that our line was then forced back. The Second Division, it is claimed, did not break, nor did any other, before a direct assault, and our line was not driven back. Everything was quiet last night, and everything to-day along our entire line, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in increased numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army among both officers and men.

From Philadelphia.

CARGO OF REBEL STEAMER LILLIAN.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

The rebel steamer Lillian, captured on the 24th ultimo, arrived off the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, a prize to the United States steamer Gettysburg. She is a new iron sidewheel steamer, two and thirty feet long, and was built at Glasgow, Scotland, especially for blockade running. Her original cost was one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in gold. Her cargo consists of five hundred bales of cotton, valued at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She had also on board thirty-four thousand dollars in Confederate coupons, probably intended for sale abroad. Sixty shots were fired at her by the Gettysburg before she surrendered.

The headquarters of the Keystone Club, on Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall, was illuminated last night, in honor of the nominations of the Chicago Convention. The Pennsylvania delegation is to have a grand reception on their return from the Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

Two Regiments of Clerks Organized.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, September 1

John J. Weed, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson.

Two regiments composed of the employees in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria have been organized and the officers commissioned.

The subscribtions to the 7-30 loan to-day amounted to $110,500, and to the 10-40 loan $575,500.

Seven million dollars were furnished to-day by the Treasurer—two millions of which are to pay Grant's army, and five millions for Sherman's forces, and one million for troops in Washington, and the remainder for similar disbursement elsewhere. Two millions were recently sent to New Orleans.

Sergeant E. Conley of the 19th Regiment Veteran Reserve is to be shot to-morrow at Alexandria, Virginia, for violation of the 23d article of war, and for attempting to desert.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular specifying the commission which will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits on and after this date, for three years 7-30 treasury notes, known as the 10-40 bonds, as follows: On aggregate of deposits, exclusive of accrued interest for either of said securities of not less than $25,000 and not amounting to $250,000 one per cent; an aggregate of $250,000 and upwards and less than one million, ¾ of 1 per cent; on one million and upwards ½ of 1 per cent.

Any person is authorized to act agent for obtaining subscriptions, but no notes or bonds will be issued except upon certificates, in the form hereto prescribed, signed by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories, or the proper officers of a national deposit bank, that the money has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Deposits made by sub-agents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums deposited to the commissions above mentioned. Commissions may be allowed at their discretion by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions, to subscribe not exceeding one-half of their own subscriptions.

It is understood that the bonds for the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1881, now offered to public competition, are all printed and ready for delivery. Parties intending to purchase will therefore do well to address their proposals to the Treasury Department without the intervention of their parties.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Committee to Notify Candidates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.

The following is the committee appointed to notify the candidates of the Chicago Convention of their nomination:—Gov. H. Seymour, chairman; A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; J. M. Douglass, of Illinois; John Morris, of Delaware; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Benj. Stark, of Oregon; John E. Smith, of Maine; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCarty, of Michigan; George H. Cannon, of Maryland; John Bigler, of Cal.; J. G. Abbott, of Mass.; N. T. Bond, of Mo.; C. H. Berry, of Minn.; Gov. Wickliffe and James Guthrie, of Ky.; C. Negus, of Iowa; J. D. Stiles, of Pa.; Thos. Delmyan, of N. J.; Alfred E. Burr, of Conn.; John A. Green, jr., of N. Y.; Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Geo. W. Grinnell, of N. H.; Gov. Shannon, of Kansas; W. M. Galloway, of Mo.

BELFAST, Maine, Sept. 1.—The friends of McClellan have thrown out a flag and fired 100 guns in honor of his nomination.

DOVER, Delaware.—The friends of this city fired 100 guns tonight in honor of McClellan. His friends are quite jubilant.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

ERIE, September, 1.

A shocking accident occurred on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad yesterday morning. An engine left here early to bring up an extra train, and when about three miles beyond Union Station the boiler exploded, tearing the engine to pieces and demolishing the track for twenty roads. The engineman, the firemen, a brakeman and a stranger named Parker, of Charitauque county, were killed.

DESTRUCTIVE FI

ST. LOUIS, September 1.

The hemp factory, C. McGrew, at Lexington, Mo., was burned this morning. Loss seventy thousand dollars; insured thirty-five thousand dollars. Three tobacco warehouses, and two dwelling houses adjoining, were also destroyed, with most of the contents. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.—The late desperate military order of the Governor of Georgia compelled all white male persons in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to enlist in the ranks at once or be arrested. But the Governor of Mississippi goes one better. He has issued a proclamation, under date of the 12th inst., calling upon all white males from "fifteen to fifty-five" years of age to assemble at given points and take up arms; and those odious or irritable epithets, as applied to those Mexicans who are yet holding out against the Emperor.

From The Southwest.

Movements of Wheeler's Cavalry.

Sherman's Communications Threatened

Gen. Rousseau Drives the Enemy.

Rebel Operations in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, September 1.

A rebel force estimated at ten thousand strong, with 12 guns, were within 17 miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro Pike, at daylight this morning. Major General Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday afternoon and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing ensued with varying success. At last accounts Rousseau had driven the rebels three miles towards Murfreesboro. Messengers from the advance report that Wheeler's whole force is between this city and Murfreesboro. There is a considerable force of rebels also at Lebanon. Prisoners and some wounded have been sent in from Rousseau's front.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.

Fifteen guerrillas, under Billy McGrander, are reported to have thrown the engine off the track of the Lebanon Branch Railroad this afternoon, six miles from New Haven. They burned the express and baggage cars, robbed the passengers, and left in the direction of Bardstown. Jessey's gang of 200 guerrillas returned this morning from a raid to the Ohio River, and encamped four miles from Newcastle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily expected an attack. Passengers from Nashville say that Wheeler, Forrest and Roddy are engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad between Nashville and the Tennessee River. The Nashville *Union* says Rousseau has made such disposition of his forces that these rebel commands cannot injure the railroad, and that Rousseau has gone out to give Wheeler battle.

Bombardment of Ft Morgan

TERRIFIC CANNONADE.

Perfect Hail of Shot and Shell.

ONE SHELL PER MINUTE FIRED

PRIZE RAM TENNESSEE IN ACTION.

BROADSIDES FROM THE FLEET.

EARLY CAPTURE OF MOBILE CERTAIN.

The Rebel Ram Nashville Blown Up.

The Selma Doing Duty for the Union.

NEW YORK, September 1.

The *Evening Post* Correspondent writes as follows:—

"NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan, which began early on Monday morning, the 22d ult., was, perhaps, the most severe firing which has yet been directed against the rebel fortifications except Fort Sumpter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannonade on that day, so on the morning of the 22d Commodore Farragut's fleet including the flag ship and other large vessels, the monitors, the Ram Tennessee, and some blockading vessels took part in the bombardment, in conjunction with the land forces. They were landed on Mobile Point in rear of the fort and heavy mortar batteries were planted within. The vessels were stationed on either side of Mobile point, and the fort was therefore invested on three sides. The firing from early dawn until o'clock was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy.

The fort replied with shell and other points from which the joint operations of the fleet and land forces could be witnessed, covered the entire field, and the appearance of Commodore Farragut's flag ship was the signal for a general cheer. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort or over it was constant, and for four hours the rebel garrison received on that way an average of one shell per minute of time. The monitors fired at close range. Their aim was unusually good and the explosion of their shells could be distinctly distinguished from the bursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre.

The rebel gunboats stood by and took action and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in a continuous broadside and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the navy. The fort is described by an officer as a mass of ruins, and all its guns dismounted. Every shot and shell that was fired by the rebels was answered in kind, when we struck. Had it been otherwise, our vessel could not by any possibility have been examined. There was no attempt on the part of the second mate, Wm. Baxter, on duty at the time, he could not have done better. Whether it was his intention or not to run over all to the hospitables of Southern Libbies, is a matter undergoing investigation by the military authorities at Hilton Head. This much, however, is true, that for an hour before we struck our convoy, the Admiral, Capt. Wm. B Eaton, had signaled us by rockets and by extinguishing the lights, which he deemed necessary to full the second mate, Baxter, then on duty in the pilot house, by Captain Prentiss and Lieutenant Harris; but he paid not the slightest attention, nor gave the least impotance, nor, indeed, asked any question, or make any observation, but continued straight on until we struck. Many claim that he began from our batteries. It does not appear that the rebels had any hope of being able to resist the attack of our forces. The surrender of the Fort, as you will learn from other sources, took place on the 23d.

An officer recently from the field of operations describes the prospects of the early capture of Mobile as extremely encouraging. The confidence of the officers of the naval and land forces is complete. It is asserted as the opinion of persons who are best qualified to judge that the capture of the city is just as feasible as the capture of Fort Morgan. The certainty of that result is not questioned by the officers, and it is held that we may hear of the fall of Mobile much sooner than we have been accustomed to expect it. It is understood that the rebel land force at Mobile is quite small.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The steamer McClellan from N. O. on the 24th, via Mobile Bay on the 27th, arrived. She brings Farragut's official dispatches regarding the capture of Fort Morgan, and the flags of the rebel ram Tennessee, and rebel steamer Selma and the Federal flag steamer Hartford. The ram Nashville was blown up by the Metacomet on the night of the 25th, just below Mobile. She was 250 feet long and was to mount twelve guns. A gunboat and six torpedoes in the channel below the forts had been fished up. The ram Tennessee would soon be ready for New Orleans. Fifty-eight guns, including the Union guns, our forces ashore and on shipboard are in excellant condition.

THE MILITARY PROSPECTS.

The Rebel Supply of men exhausted—Effect of the new Union Levy—Peace talk now means Treason—Duty of Northern Business Men in the Present Crisis.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal (George Dawson.)

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 24.

It is the unanimous testimony of those who have the best opportunities of knowing, that the rebels, during the last six months, have brought into the field almost the last available fighting man in the Confederacy. All who can lift a rifle or man a gun have been pressed into service under the most arbitary conscription ever known in modern warfare.

This must have an end, and soon. With no marked successes during the present campaign, the rebels must succumb from mere exhaustion. Even if Sherman and Grant hold their ground, and nothing more, with the losses inseparable from occasional assaults and defenses, the rebel armies must be reduced to far below their present proportions, and be altogether inadequate for the prosecution of any aggressive work.

And while the rebel armies will be thus decreasing, ours will rapidly increase. The five hundred thousand men called for, or so many of them as are really necessary, will be had. In ninety days, the armies of the Cumberland and the Potomac will be, numerically, double what they now are, and, relatively, four-fold; for the rebel supply being exhausted, every man added to-day is lost permanently, as his place cannot be supplied.

The result of this will be such an overwhelming preponderance of Union power, that, even with the absence of extraordinary skill on the part of our Generals, victory must soon come to us from the mere force of numbers.

To talk of a military peace under such circumstances, is the worst species of treason. Such a peace now, would not merely be a betrayal of the cause of the Union, but it would fasten such indelible disgrace upon the American character as to make the name a hissing among the nations.

The rebels hope that there is to be no such preponderance in the Union army. This hope rests upon the belief inspired by copperhead journals, that the draft can not be enforced, or the army is to be replenished—will be resisted; or, if not openly resisted, will be so evaded as to be rendered practically ineffective.

The result of the draft in this city has dispelled this opinion. The intense anxiety exhibited by loyal men, so called, to escape personal service, in this hour of the country's peril, as well as the determination of the people of the city to uphold the draft, justify the hope that the draft will be ineffective. The large prices paid for substitutes is a premium upon perjury and desertion, and the reluctance manifested by those who have a stake in the country to personally share in the toils and dangers incident to the war, is received as comedience by the rebels, either that the people of the North are indifferent to the issue of the contest, or are too cowardly to fight for what they desire.

The National Finances.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, September 1.

The official statement of the public debt on the 30th of August, shows the amount outstanding to be $1778,565,231, and the interest for both coin and lawful money, $77,447,122, or an increase of the public debt since the 2d day of August of $3,073,000, and of interest $1,029,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is now $589,800,492. The debt bearing interest in lawful money $459,197,000; the debt on which interest has ceased $857,470; the debt bearing no interest $319,111,267. The unpaid requisitions are $78,795,000, and the amount in treasuly $17,189,578. It further appears that, since the 2d of August, the 6 per cent. bonds under the act of July 17, and Aug. 5, 1861, exchanged for 7-30's, have increased to the extent of fifteen millions; that the 7-30 3 Year Notes, under the act of July 17th, 1861, has been reduced about the same amount, and 6 per Cent. Certificates for Indebtedness under the act of March 1st, 1862, increased near twenty-eight millions.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, Septtmber 1.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Wm. M. Kenton, of Gennessee county, for Governor; Edwin H. Lathrop, of Kalamazoo, for Lieut.-Governor, and Geo C. Munroe, of Hillsdale county, for State Treasurer.

Justice Manning, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, died suddenly at his residence, at Pontiac, to day.

Steamer Platte Valley Sunk.

CAIRO, September 1.

The steamer Platte Valley was sunk at Devil's Island, near Cape Girardeau, yesterday evening.

Arrival of General Grant at Old Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 1.

Lieut.-General Grant arrived at Old Point at 3:30 P. M., from City Point, on the steamer Greyhound.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 1.—There is no truthin the story of the capture in the bay of Chaleur, by the talahassee of 22 fishing vessels

Desperate Attempt to Liberate Rebel Prisoners.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

On Saturday, August 20, last, six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of various rank, from Colonels down to 2d Lieutenants, were sent from Fort Delaware under escort to Hilton Head, there to be placed under fire at Charleston, as a retaliatory measure. The escort consisted of Captain Prentiss, Company C, 157th Regiment O. N. G., commanding, in charge; Lieut. Harris, Company A, 157th; Lieut. Ferris, Company A, 157th, and the Company (C) of mounted men, who, with their officers, were to have been mustered out of service on the 22d of August, but volunteered en masse to perform this further duty. From the batteries stationed at Fort Delaware additional squads of one hundred and fourteen enlisted men, under their officers, Lieut. Hall, of Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. May, from Fort Delaware Artillery, Col. Geo. W. McCook, commanding 157th Ohio National Guard, accompanied us as far as Delaware Breakwater, where we met our convoy, the Admiral. Our voyage down was pleasant, the weather and sea in more than usual complaisance, and we had no anticipation of any variety to change the monotony of daily responsibility and guard duty. Capt. Prentiss and all of the Lieutenants seemed to be always on duty, for two or three were continually to be seen on deck, and upon the slightest unpleasant request or necessities of our prisoners and vigilance of their guard. On the morning of the 24th, at about eight o'clock, those of us who slept were awakened from our dreams by the hard grating and bumping of our vessel. There was but one expression—"We're aground." The morning was misty. Through the somewhat misty moonlight over the water an indistinct line of land could be seen, when the breaking of daylight grew, we could plainly see the shores of Va., and at a distance of possibly two or three hundred yards, was the land on which stands the celebrated Cape Henry lighthouse, on Cape Romain, on the Carolina coast. The head of our vessel had been run straight on, and it is ours and the good fortune of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Dagueerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Shall It Be Union Or Disunion?

It having been reduced to a certainty that peace through an armistice, in favor of which the supporters of MCCLELLAN have taken open ground, means disunion and the independence of the South, the question comes up before the country, whether we will have union or disunion? There can be no peace on the basis of anion of all the States until the military power of the rebellion, which has been terribly weakened, is wholly destroyed, and when the talk of DAVIS & Co. about independence will be like that of the man already on the gallows of grand schemes of speculation and expectation. To break this military power, and secure peace by union, is what the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN propose. But the supporters of MCCLELLAN propose to withdraw GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and all our heroes, from the field, and arrange terms of peace with the rebels for dividing the country. In other words, one party is for peace by victory, the other is for peace by surrender.

The Chicago Platform indicates no purpose of fighting the war through should the rebel leaders insist, as they have declared, over and over, they will, on the independence of the slave confederacy. It does not intimate that it is for firing a gun to save the Union. It nowhere throws out the idea that the rebellion is wrong and must be put down. But it proposes what means nothing more nor less than a surrender to JEFF. DAVIS, a division of the States, the triumph of slavery, the overthrow of the Government, the blasting of the hopes of the world predicated on our Republican experiment, the ultimate dividing up of the country into several confederacies, and all the consequences which must flow from these terrible calamities.

It is painfully evident that the leaders of the Democratic party have made up their minds to end the war by granting to the South the independence which DAVIS & Co demand. It was not through an omission that not one word condemnatory of the rebellion was placed in the Chicago platform. It was not an oversight that the most stupendous crime which blackens written history was virtually excused and the proposition made to negotiate with the leaders. These things came about through a design which has its origin in a policy more friendly to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS than the Government of the Revolution, and which contemplates its destruction forever. This is no more startling now than was the rebellion when it burst three and a half years ago.

The leaders then were equally the leaders of the Democratic party. The events of to-day forbid the closing of our eyes to the schemes of the democratic leaders, lest we too long conceal them before the rebellion. They admonish us to beware of the designs of democratic leaders now working in connection with their old associates at Richmond. Had the country heeded warnings in time the rebellion might have been averted. It was by trusting the democratic leaders so long that the rebellion became fully launched. The men who might have crushed it in its infancy but did not, were either at Chicago or by representatives were exerting a powerful influence over its proceedings. Are they more safe or loyal now than they were then? They connived to give the rebellion a start, and by lending a helping hand now, in the hour of its extremity, they are but faithful to their old associates and true to their commitments.

The Democracy in the Old Path.

The constant and persistent misrepresentations of the Northern Democracy had, previous to the Rebellion, led thousands in the South to believe that the great bulk of Northern sentiment would, whenever the South should strike for Independence, come up to their help. In the hope and expectation of the promised aid and comfort—co-operation, the blow was struck; Fort Sumter was fired upon; the Flag of our Nation was trailed in the dust; everywhere in the South loyal men were insulted and exiled, and even worse, but no Northern Democrat *rushed* to redeem the promise of his party. A few outlaws, such as FERNANDO WOOD, C. CHAUNCEY BURR, and others of the same stripe, did venture to attempt some irresponsible acts, but the Democracy swallowed all its lying promises and broke faith with its "brethren" in the South. The consequence has been that hundreds of thousands of Southern lives have been sacrificed, thousands of widows mourn the untimely loss of affectionate but misguided husbands, and tens of thousands of fatherless children live to mourn their loss and to curse the Northern Democracy. With all this blood on their heads, in the face of repeated declarations from Richmond that there is no peace—can be no peace short of Independence or Annihilation, these same Democrats propose to resume the same infamous and bloody course.—They have made a commencement at Chicago by uttering what are known to the people, North and South, to be foul and treasonable lies. In fact their very actions give the lie to all they say and, urge upon their hearers.

An Appropriate Selection.

Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, was manifestly the fittest person in the country to preside over the deliberations of the Chicago Convention. When JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow conspirators proclaimed the Montgomery Constitution, he declared himself in favor of accepting it in the place of the Constitution of the United States, framed by the fathers of the Republic. He has never made any public declaration of a change of views, and the presumption is he is still in favor of DAVIS and his bogus Constitution. It is entirely certain that in his speech he had many hard things to say against the North, but not a word of complaint of the South. The Convention, therefore, did a consistent thing by calling him to preside. The act was in harmony with the proceedings, which favored an armistice for a peace attainable only by acknowledging the independence of the South.

The Virtue, Intelligence and Patriotism of the Country.

As such a lofty character has been claimed for the persons who in the name of the Democracy assembled at Chicago this week to nominate Peace Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, we deem it an opportune moment to analyze the elements which make up this Democracy, and as far as facts will enable us, to bring out the items or parts separately, and leave the philosophical deductions to be made by our readers. And here we may observe that the "friends" of HORATIO SEYMOUR are the friends of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. What would HORATIO's influence and support be worth if they were not? Well, this brings us to the analysis of the "virtue, intelligence and patriotism" mixture. First, we release the gases of the Chicago Convention, a few of them, by way of illustration.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, President of the Convention, made the following misrepresentation:

> We desire union and peace; the Administration deny us union and peace, for they demand conditions, and exact a price which they know will prolong the war, and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion; wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the government at the outset of the contest. In the political contest in which we are engaged we cannot seek partisan advantage; we are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations, we mean that their right of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us; we intend that rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciation.

In what way, we should like to know has SEYMOUR desired Union and Peace? In what way has he battled for the rights of Free Speech, and Free Press? He has worked for Union and Peace by putting every obstacle in his power in the way of the Government, by discouraging enlistments, denying commissions to veteran officers because they were not copperheads, and lying to them day after day in his capacity as Governor of the State of New York. He has battled for Free Speech and Free Press by stripping New York of its militia to make an opportunity for draft riots, the sacking of the houses of men who did not believe in Governor SEYMOUR, the promiscuous hanging of colored men and women, the burning of colored orphans and attempts to burn down the N. Y. *Tribune* office. Who believes SEYMOUR's pretensions to loyalty, and professions of devotion to the Union? With him the Democratic party is a greater thing than the Nation. But we pass on to Capt. RYNDERS, a cowardly bully who never yet dared to stand before a man by himself and make the same obscene and blasphemous utterances which he would if in a crowd of bullies like himself. Of course he gave assurances at Chicago that he would stick by the party, no matter what its platform or its nominations. We next introduce the Hon. Mr. CURTIS, of New York, who said:

> Remember, upon you depends the question whether or not in this land freedom of speech is to be allowed—whether freedom of the press is to be allowed—whether the great writ of *habeas corpus* is to be respected.

Freedom of speech and Freedom of the Press has ever been allowed—ever enjoyed in this country, and we know of no loyal man and no loyal journal who have been restrained except in their licentiousness and open hostility to the Government, and the great writ of *habeas corpus* has never been suspended except in cases where individuals transcended their rights under the constitution.

JOHN FULLER, of Michigan, spoke in the same strain:

> Our press has been shackled, the liberty of speech has been suppressed, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended, and he who dared to raise his voice against these arbitrary and unconstitutional acts has been arrested by the minions of the government, and incarcerated in dungeons, or banished from his native land.

Mr. SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, said:

> This country never can be restored—I mean this Union, by force of arms. This Union never was formed by force of arms. It was formed by concession and compromise. It was continued by compromise and concession. It must be restored. But if it is restored, by compromise and concession.

JAMES H. BIRCH, of Missouri, said:

> His hope was that out of such a submission to the States in convention would grow "a more perfect union"—a union in which the sunburnt man of the South could plow and sow with the same assurance that he could reap and gather in peace that the man of the North, can—a union of equal and of sovereign States, each having control of their own domestic institutions, and with additional and satisfactory guarantees that they were *never* again to be interfered with in any manner, by

HENRY CLAY DEAN, of Iowa, on being introduced said:

> "In the presence of the face of Camp Douglas and all the satraps of Lincoln, that the American people were ruled by felons. Lincoln had never turned a dishonest man out of office or kept an honest one in. (A voice—"What have you to say of Jeff. Davis?") I have nothing to say about him."

C. CHAUNCY BURR said:

> "We were told that we could conquer the rebellion in ninety days. We must be conquered, and he prayed God that they never might be. The Democratic party was for peace."

The Chicago *Times*, our authority for the quotations we have made, sympathising with the character of the Convention, charged that the police authorities of Chicago had been guilty of making arbitrary arrests in their act of directing the expulsion of prostitutes from that city. It says:

> Of the justice of such a course the public can form but one opinion—that it is in its mildest aspect, arbitrary, and has the form of persecution rather than a desire to promote the public peace.

But there is a solution at the bottom. It consists of the unfolding of the plans of some of Horatio Seymour's immediate friends in New York—their mode of peace, —their "virtue, intelligence and patriotism." The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* uncovers it thus:

> In Mackerelville two projects for defeating the draft—if it should actually take place—are openly discussed, and appear to meet with much favor. One is for everybody between the ages of twenty and forty-five to quit the country for several days previous to the drawing, with a view to paralyze the business interests of the city, and produce such a feeling in the popular mind as would render the execution of the law, for many days to come, quite out of the question. If the bakers then were to quit work (the reasoning of these people is) there could be no bread; no milk if the milk carts ceased their operations. With the printers all off there would be no newspapers. The city railways and omnibusses, by the same process, would be tied up. There is a dead halt, and with the pilots co-operating, transit in the ferry-boats between Brooklyn and Jersey would be impossible. The gas works would all be embarrassed, and if the city could be deprived of light so much the better to intensify the reign of terror which would thus be inaugurated. The banks would be obliged to close. The steamships not steamers could load or unload; the firemen would refuse to turn out should occasion arise for their services; the sextons and undertakers would refuse to dig graves or bury the dead. In short, without breaking any law, Federal or local, it is calculated that by this process a state of things would be brought about which would compel the Government to forego the execution of the law. Wild as this sort of talk is, it may be heard, nevertheless, every hour in the day among the knots of citizens in the districts alluded to. The clue to it, I may add, was given in one of the flash Sunday papers last week. Why General Dix has not looked after that paper it is difficult to say.

> Another plan for accomplishing the same nefarious purpose is this: Let mass meetings be called in all the Wards of the city on Monday next, while the draft is in progress, to ratify the Chicago nominations. The nearer these meetings are held to the Provost Marshal's offices the better. Gen. Dix would then have to disperse a Democratic ratification meeting, you know; and then, if some of Governor Seymour's friends took it into his head to throw a lighted cigar the wrong way, there could be no help for it; and if the Marshal's office were destroyed and the draft stopped, it would be the fault of the firemen if they refused to "turn out."

We leave to the intelligence of our readers the delightful task of discovering the "virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the country" in these elements. Truly they are dangerous aspirants to the reins of the Government of a free nation.

A Chance for an Artist.

We are anxious to engage Mullen, the artist. We desire him to make a sketch of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, in full uniform, with a sword in one hand and a spade in the other, crying for a command in the field, and standing upon a "Peace platform! Will Mullen report?—*Washington Republican.*

Premature.

It is not true that General MCCLELLAN has to-day returned his sword to its scabbard, and his Major-General's commission to the Government, and with an olive branch in his hand ascended the Chicago platform. The report is premature.

What is Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

The London *Times* having received the intelligence of the peace negotiations at Niagara Falls some time before it heard of the KIRKE & JAQUESS mission to Richmond, and its results, thus refers to the former:

> It was a request that four of their public men might have a safe-conduct to Washington, in order to negotiate, not for any definite and one-sided proposition, but for peace, which both sides profess to desire. The reply to this was in Abraham Lincoln's curtest style, to the effect that he will not permit the approach of anybody who does not come authorized to agree to the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery. That, of course, is submission, and means that the Cabinet of Washington will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms. As this is not the temper which the lessons of ages have taught us of the Old World, we cannot be expected to sympathize with it. We shall be more apt to observe that "Pride comes before a fall," and to anticipate that the Republican despot will only show on a new stage the fate of his Legitimist models.

Now, since the development of the latter mission, and the still later Circular of the Rebel Secretary BENJAMIN, we should like to know what the *Times* thinks of what JEFF. DAVIS said to Col. JAQUESS:

> SAY TO MR. LINCOLN, FROM ME, THAT I SHALL AT ANY TIME BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR PEACE ON THE BASIS OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. IT WILL BE USELESS TO APPROACH ME WITH ANY OTHER.

Does not that mean submission, and that the Cabinet at *Richmond* "will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms?" And will the *Times* not be "apt to observe that 'pride comes before a fall,' and to anticipate that the Rebel despot will only show on another stage the fate of his legitimist models." Surely ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the Constitutionally elected President of the United States, has at least the same right to choose the terms on which he will receive proposals for peace, as the despot who insists on sacrificing the people of the South beneath the wheels of the great Juggernaut of independence, based upon a federation of States who claim to have the right to impose slavery upon human beings.

Forcibly Put.

"We are engaged," says the New York *Post*, in a war for the defence of the national life and territory, but those who read this platform will find in it not a word against the enemy who has so wantonly attacked both. Our soldiers who have given up all their private interests to protect the flag and the national honor, will find here no words of good cheer, no promise of reinforcements in the field, no hope of success, but only—tacked on at the end—a few words of pity not unmixed with contempt, as though the gallant defenders of the Union were a pack of fools and idiots. Our prisoners tortured, starved, abused in southern slave-pens by the ferocious malignity of the rebel leaders, will look in vain through this platform for a denunciation of those who entrap and kill them; they will find their sufferings used only as the spring for an electioneering trick. European governments, expecting nothing from political sympathy, for some exception of popular impulse, will find in this one no sentiment of patriotic pride, no regard for the national honor, no solicitude as to our standing among nations, nothing to denote that there yet lives in our country a spirit which would make the aggrandizements of foreign nations upon us dangerous to them. Foreigners will find in this document only the most abject, spiritless appeals for peace; they will see in it the cry of a nation, weak, worn out, powerless, humbled, ready to accept blows without thought of returning them. They will see that this Democratic party, which eight years ago rigidly insisted upon the Monroe Doctrine, and even demanded the acquisition of Cuba, now humbly omits all mention of this, its favorite political principle.

How a Chicago Convention Patriot Exempted Himself.

Several days since a man presented himself to the Board of Examination at a Western Provost Marshal's office, and claimed exemption on account of enlarged veins in one of his legs. The surgeon examined him carefully, and reported to the Board that he was able to perform military duty.

"I tell you, gentlemen," said the man, "I ain't able to walk any distance; I'd never do for a soldier."

"You will do first-rate," replied the Doctor; "you are not a proper subject for exemption."

"Well," said the man, "if the law don't exempt me, this one (slapping the leg with his hand) will."

"What is the matter with the other leg?" asked the Doctor.

"Nothing, sir; sound as a cuss, and it will exempt me, because it will *take me to Canada!*"

This released him, and any other individual who wouldn't like to stop a bullet is now rusticating in Her Majesty's dominions.

Important to All.

The following Circular is important to those engaged in recruiting movements, especially in view of the fact that already the State of Pennsylvania is foremost in the numbers of volunteers sent to the field under the last call. All that is necessary is to keep right along with the good work. Almost everybody wants to have a hand in at the dying gasp of the rebellion. Here is the circular referred to:

> OFFICE SUP'T VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE,
> WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA,
> HARRISBURG, PA., August 30, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Keep up volunteering as much as possible after the Fifth (5th) day of September and let it be known that volunteers will be counted on the quota of the present call up to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous.

By order of

Capt. R. J. DODGE,
8th Infantry, U. S. A., Supt.
F. W. LIEDEKE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The Democratic Wigwam.

The Chicago *Journal*, in describing the place where the Democratic Convention was held, says:

> "A noticeable feature is the total absence of decorations in the amphitheatre."

The *Journal* is probably not aware that Mr. Belmont had ordered a cargo of olive branches from Judea to decorate the hall, but they did not arrive seasonably.

MERRIAM'S SUBMARINE VESSEL.—A correspondent who has just been down in the submarine vessel recently invented and manufactured in this city, by S. S. Merriam, and just tested by himself and the Government, near New York, sends us the following account of his experiences:—"Entering the singular vessel from the top, the door was closed and the order 'Men to your places,' given to the little crew, who promptly obeyed. When everything was ready Mr. Merriam turned some valves and the compressed air came hissing in, producing a very unpleasant sensation upon the drums of the ears, of which one was at once relieved by inspiring and swallowing. The vessel seemed perfectly under control, for we stopped when half way down to the bottom, and rested on the dead sea bottom of the boat, but the air inside of course prevented any water from coming in, not even enough to wet the soles of our feet. One of the crew from your city improved this opportunity to dive out and come up on the surface of the water, much to the astonishment of the spectators. He afterward returned, entering the vessel from the bottom, when the door was closed, and another rush of compressed air came in, and we were on the bed of the river, twenty odd feet under water, this distance requiring an additional pressure to resist the water with the door open. We could stand on the bottom of the river and not wet our feet, and at that distance under water could easily see to read by the light that came in at the glass window. Bells ringing outside were also heard distinctly. To return to the roof of the world only a few strokes of the pumps were necessary; the air rushed out of the bottom and the boat was quickly on the surface of the water. We moved about with ease easily under as well as upon the water, and in all respects the vessel worked so completely that its success is undoubted."—*Springfield Rep.*

THE cries for peace in the mouths of the opposition party at the North have much more the sound of the croaking of a raven than the cooing of a dove, which is generally considered the emblem of that much hoped for "arrangement of the waters." Mr. Fernando Wood, however, in the depth of the Biblical knowledge which he is so fond of exhibiting, may remember that the mission of the raven, although a fruitless one, was from the first, preliminary to that of the dove. To show the value which, judging from precedent, may be expected from the efforts of the croakers, we will quote the whole of Noah's experience:

> "And he sent forth a raven, which went forth *to and fro, until the waters were dried up* from off the earth.
>
> "Also he sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground.
>
> "But the dove found no rest for the sole of her foot, and she returned unto him into the ark; for the waters were on the face of the whole earth. Then he put forth his hand, and took her, and pulled her in unto him into the ark.
>
> "And he staid yet other seven days, and again he sent forth the dove out of the ark.
>
> "And the dove came in to him in the evening, and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf plucked off. So Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth."

It has been decided in Philadelphia that drivers of cars may be arrested on Sunday, in pursuit of their avocation; the noise made by the cars being a disturbance of the public peace of the Sabbath and the rights of worship and rest.

Personal.

The Dayton *Journal* states that Fernando Wood, in a fine frenzy, during his speech made recently in that city, said that if by offering up his life he could stop the bloodshed that is now afflicting the country, he would cheerfully do so. An appreciative Irishman in the crowd earnestly responded—"It wud be d—d chape."

James Redpath, was arrested near Atlanta and placed under guard a few days ago, in Geary's division, 20th corps, for endeavoring to recruit negroes in violation of one of General Sherman's orders. He was sent by General Geary to department headquarters.

Daniel O'Connell was burnt in effigy on the Boyne bridge, Belfast, Ireland, on the night of the 8th, in presence of 40,000 spectators. "Every indignity," says the Belfast *News Letter*, "was wreaked upon the effigy of the man whose memory was being celebrated in quite a different manner in Dublin."

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the rebel General Jeff. Thompson, is now a confirmed lunatic, and it is said she will shortly be sent to the Asylum at Fulton.

James McHenry, Esq., the eminent financier, and contractor of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, is now in Chicago. He is expected to pass this way for New York in a day or two.

Some of the Union prisoners who recently arrived at Annapolis said that during their captivity the Rev. Dr. McCabe, a renegade Marylander, and who left the State for its good, preached to the prisoners a "peace" sermon, advising them, at great length, to return to their homes and vote for a "peace" candidate for the Presidency.

Bedford Springs are gaining an unenviable reputation. A New York correspondent says of one class:—The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore Secessionists, either by blood or sympathy. The latter came here less to imbibe their sulphur water than to hold a reunion of friends to treason.

The London *Athenæum* contains an extended and very unfriendly review of the pirate Semmes' book, recently published in London and entitled "The Cruise of the *Sumter* and *Alabama*." It says:—"In the commander of the *Sumter* and *Alabama*, a person whom some of us have been trying to convert into a miniature Cochrane, we find no trace of either heroic deed or heroic thought."

Twelve petitions for divorce were granted by the Supreme Court of Vermont, at its late session in Orange county. Ten of the petitioners were wives asking for divorces from their husbands.

Mr. Hackett, the founder of railroad literature in France, guide books, &c., is dead.

Mr. John W. Farmer, of New York city, says the *Evening Post*, is about to visit the army in Virginia for the purpose of making a personal distribution of 20 barrels of tobacco to the soldiers.

The United States Mail steamer Carolina, which arrived at New York on Monday, from Beaufort, N. C., had a singular and perilous occurrence on board of her during the passage. The second mate named Ryan while in the performance of his duties on Saturday night, had occasion to mount to the hurricane deck, but missing his foothold he fell through two hatchways to the lower hold, a distance of 27 feet, alighting amidst the machinery. After falling between the two piston rods, but the engine being promptly stopped, he was extricated with only slight bruises.

Hon. Ephram Marsh, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, died suddenly of heart disease at the residence of his son at Schooley's Mountain, at 6½ o'clock, on Sunday last.

General Burnside, in a speech at Center Harbor, N. H., said: "I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when despondency will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only one united effort is needed to enable the Government to crush the rebellion quickly. I refer to this because I have lately witnessed much despondency and been surprised at it. I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I heard in one whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg. The people seem to think our armies are wearing out without any reasonable expectation of the end coming. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his resources untouched, and can lose more than the South can afford to break down the rebellion. I repeat, there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do all in his power and the result is sure. It is not possible that any cause so founded in iniquity as the rebellion should succeed; but independent of right and wrong, I am sure that we have the strength and will to conquer."

The New York correspondent, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, August 30, says:—Secretary Seward and son arrived in town this morning, stating that on the Astor House, and then took the Hudson River train, *en route* for Auburn. His sole purpose in coming North, at present, is to seek a brief respite from the duties of his office. In conversation with some friends, this morning, he expressed himself as very confident that the rebellion would be suppressed, and the war all over by Christmas, provided Mr. Lincoln, and his co-workers, as a result of the Presidential election, he said, would encourage the rebels to renewed resistance, by creating the belief among them that the opposition party in the Democratic party would ere long be sufficiently powerful to compel an agreement to a treaty of peace on the basis of separation. He said that the great mass of the Democratic party were of that way of thinking, but he would say that their leaders were rapidly drifting to something very like Secession.

Charles Sumner is at the Ocean House, New port. A correspondent says his is a singular head to see in that frivolous throng, strangely in contrast with the smooth, meaningless, inexpressive countenances of the Newport type.

Mr. George T. Wilson, who went to Georgia and Alabama as the agent to recruit for the city of Cleveland, has returned without a man.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* at Chicago writes that General John A. Dix had as much chance to get the nomination of the Democratic Convention as would the Apostle Paul.

Captain Jas. H. Bracken, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, who was injured on Thursday last by the accident on the Indianapolis Road near Lawrenceburg, died on the 29th instant from the effects of his injuries.

Lewis Baker and O. S. Long, editors and proprietors of the late Wheeling *Register*, who were arrested some weeks ago, committed to the Athenæum by Gen. Hunter, have been released by order of Sheridan, who appears to have authority in the premises. We learn that the release was unconditional.

How to End the War.

The great duty and advantage of making the coming draft thoroughly fruitful of results is ably illustrated in the following remarks of Mr. Swinton, the correspondent of the *Times*, now at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. They include the personal judgement of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and, in this respect especially, deserve attention:

> "I am persuaded that if our armies did not more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer inanition. The work of duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use our strength for its suppression. We all want peace North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous fighting, which only can prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no embassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as a couple of score of fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment if mine, but the authoritative utterance of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow. Lieutenant General Grant has declared that 'if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could in fifty days sweep all the fighting that need be done during the war.' This is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Halt that force added to General Grant's own immediate army would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road, and positively compel the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put Hood's army into the hands of General Sherman. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to raise that force, or is exhaustion or consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people deserved to be free.
>
> "This will be the last draft. There will be no more calls, for there will need be no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. Instead of which, should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the best fruits, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it, not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but as solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a misfortune to those on whom they may fall, but a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands."

GOLD AND PRICES.—A New York letter dated the 30th says: "Decidedly the best news I can send you from this quarter, to-day, is the continued wholesale fall in the gold market. Some of the gamblers and other operators for a rise have been badly bitten; the fortunes which they had suddenly amassed by keeping up the price far above its actual value is fading away like snow beneath the sun, and if the downward tendency is not somehow arrested there is more than one man who was a millionaire a week ago who will be a bankrupt, if not a beggar before Saturday night. But these sharks suffer the people and the Government will benefitted by the wholesale decline in the values of all kinds of provisions. Quartermasters to-day could purchase army supplies fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper than the quotations of four days ago. Since Saturday, only, flour has fallen from seventy-five cents to one dollar per barrel; wheat ten fifteen cents per bushel; corn four to six cents; pork, fifty to seventy-five cents, and so on. It is to be hoped that the "panic" thus commenced will go on. It is one of the good signs of the times. It will make some long faces in Wall street, as I have said, and create an "uneasy feeling" among the rebels in Richmond, but every body else, elsewhere will rejoice and be glad."

General Intelligence.

A disease called "the fever" is prevailing among the cattle in Kansas, and carrying many of them off. One man living near Leavenworth lost four head in one day.

The St. Louis *Union* says that on Tuesday evening last, while three Government teams, which had been sent after hay, were returning, about four miles from Cape Girardeau, they passed a footman in the road, who slipped into the bushes and fired on one of the teams, killing the driver, when the bushwhacker, with a companion rushed out and captured another driver, and burned two of the wagons; the mules of the other one becoming unmanageable, started to run, and turned the wagon over. The guerrillas let the captured man go, and he cut one of the mules loose and came in and reported the occurrence. Some of the mules were badly scorched by the burning hay. There were some six men with the wagons, but being unarmed, and in doubt as to the number of the foe, became panic-stricken and fled to the woods.

An old negro was found drowned in the river at Detroit a few days since. It has since been ascertained that he had been seized and robbed by substitute brokers who endeavored to get him to enlist. Failing in this it is supposed they either drowned him, or he was drowned in attempting to escape from them.

An exchange says there is now a complete organization of the miners throughout Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, under the style and title of "The American Miners' Association." The Association will hold an annual convention at Cincinnati on the 5th of September. They have an organ, the *Weekly Union*, at Belleville, Ill.

The Chicago and Northwestern Company has purchased eight acres of ground at the Junction, thirty miles west of Chicago, at which place it is designed to erect all their powerful machine shops, engine houses, etc., with stalls for fifty-four engines.

Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston, were robbed on the 20th ult, of $20,000 in 5-twenties. On Monday morning, the dry goods house of Messrs. Campbell, Linn & Co., at Detroit, Michigan, was entered by burglars, who carried off about $6,000 worth of fancy dress silks.

A Victoria Regia, the giant water lily, is in flower at the New York Central Park. The flower is ten inches across, of a mixed purple and white color, and exhales a rich and rather oppressive, perfume. The leaves of the full grown plant are from six to eight feet in diameter.

The annual report on the railroads in India, for 1864, show that two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles are already completed in that country.

The Washington *Star* deplores the profane, dissipated character of the present Sunday amusements of that city, as follows:—"We have now Sunday parades, Sunday dress parades, Sunday gardens, Sunday display of cyprian equestrianism and barouch exercises, Sunday suburban 'free and easys,' and latest and fastest of the fast and furious amusements of our modern Sunday carnival are the Sunday down-river excursions, where the gay and festive—those sufficiently sober to stand upon their feet—can trip on the light fantastic toe to the music of the Marine Band."

The mail agent at St. Joseph, Mo., has returned to New York all the mail bags sent out *en route* for California via the Overland mail, as he feared their capture by the hostile Indians infesting the remainder of the route. He returned them, together with one mail-bag received from San Francisco, from which city it was stated that no mail would be received to be forwarded to California by the next steamer, which sails from New York on Saturday next.

A New York correspondent says the draft continues to be the general subject of conversation in that city. Many persons still express the opinion that the President, for some reason satisfactory to himself, will postpone it from Monday next. The reason for this conviction is, that men are now going forward to the armies at the rate of from 1,500 to 2,000 per day, and that if little more time be afforded the people, the whole number called for by the last proclamation will be forthcoming by the course of September. As for the city itself, there is an unwillingness to believe that there will be any draft at all. Enlistments are largely satisfying the Government that it has more than filled its quota.

The Chicago police, a few nights ago, witnessed the strange sight of a young boy and his grandmother being on a spree together, rambling about the streets drunk.

Lincoln, Kansas, is one of the most famous towns in the State for raising pickles. Many of the farmers have from one to five and even ten acres devoted to this product. This season is very favorable for the business. One man, from two and a half acres of vines, has gathered, at two pickings, 67,000 pickles. They pick about three times a week, in warm, fair weather. One man gathered from his five acres, at one picking, 25 bushels. Any one can see that is extraordinary yield. Another man has realized from his ten acres planted in cucumbers, in one season, $1,200. They are selling them now at $1,80 per thousand.

A supply of Persian cotton has arrived at St. Petersburg. Cotton is now raised in Persia in large quantities, Russia, which annualy manufactures $80,000,000 worth of cotton goods, will probably profit by this.

THE MOST VALUABLE FOOD.—The high cost of living is effecting a change in our habits, the good results of which will be felt even after the causes cease which induce the change. The bountiful supply of food at cheap prices, which has always prevailed in this country, has fostered habits of waste and extravagance. An economy in the use of it. Having the whole range of production to choose from and with unlimited means, individuals gratified their tastes without much thought upon the matter further than a motive to prefer one article of food to another, on account of its more nourishing qualities, or the savory relish in taking it to the palate. But, now that food has reached a price higher than has ever been experienced in this country, and the cries of the poor are so much of the wages of labor, economy in the use of food is a compulsory virtue to a large part of the population, and thrifty housekeepers make the most delightful discoveries in the values of nutrition, and of selection. Cheapness is now a necessary consideration, and how to get the best and cheapest for their money is a matter in the daily thoughts of all. *Scott's Phrenological Health* presents the following facts in regard to the nourishment yielded by different articles of food, their cost and the number cost pound, upon which the value of all food depends. It would be as healthful as economical for the individuals poor of our land to live chiefly upon cereals, as wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, and, when they can afford it, to have fruits and berries, raw, ripe, and perfect, in their natural state, as desserts.

Articles.	Cost.	Muscle Flesh made, lbs.	Muscle cost per lb.
Oats (¾ bushel)	$0 68	5	13
Peas, dried	2 00	14	14
Beans, dried	2 50	16	16
Corn	1 10	6	17
Barley	1 00	6	18
Turnips	0 50	1	41
Flour, unbolted, (bbl)	11 00	25	44
Flour, fine, (¾ bbl)	12 00	22	54
Potatoes	1 50	2	75
Meats, 8½ pounds, (¾ lb)	0 25	1	$6 66

This table shows that while peas and beans are the cheapest food—producing at least cost the most "muscle," yet that unbolted flour or fine flour or corn meal, are not only four times less cost than butchers' meat, but that it yields a much higher per centage of muscle than any other article that forms the food of man. A pound of fine flour or Indian corn meal contains three-times as much meat as one pound of the finest beef. If the bran were also used it would add fifteen per cent. more of nutriment, for this bran it is which supplies the phosphates which gives the bones of the body their nutriment. Five hundred pounds of fine flour give to the body thirty pounds of the bony element, while three hundred pounds of bran give one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The following is given as a receipt for the best and cheapest bread eaten: Two quarts of corn (Indian) meal, two of flour, and a spoonful of salt; water sufficient to wet the whole, one half pint of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Let it rise, then knead well, unsparingly for a second time. Let it bake an hour and a half. It costs just half as much as bread from the finest family flour, is lighter on the stomach, and imparts more muscle, nerve and strength to the body, brain and bone. Three pounds of such bread (at five cents a pound for the meal) affords as much nutriment as nine pounds of good roast beef (cost, at 25 cents, $2,25,) according to standard physiological facts.

HEADQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

It is ordered

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, without veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The forces, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. *The force will be used only for the defence of the State.* It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will on application to the *State Inspector General*, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State

The Opinion of "a Stait Rites Demikrat" on the Whisky Tax.

HANTRAMMIE, Aug. 27, 1864.

Mistur Eddytur,

Wun uv the most disurrygin feeters uv the great pilitikle campain on wich we is a bout to enter, is that the Demikratic party has gut to go into the fite without harf its usual show uv ammunishun. Prinsipuls is awl verry good in thair way, but I never hearn tell that we evur carrid an elekshun without strongur fodder. Wat we wants is an unlimitid supply uv WISKY. giv us that an Ile stake my pile on the demikratic party agin the world. An thats jest egzackly wat we aint a goin tu git in this campaiin. I've hearn tell a grate deal a bout the tyranny uv this blak rippublikin administrashun—a bout the suspenshun uv the *habis corpis* an the *compus mentis*, an the suppreshun uv demikratic noospapers, an the imprisonment uv demikratic patriuts in fort Larfyett, an the ex isle uv the illustrijus Vallandigum, an the shootin uv demikratic soldiers because they'd gone to help thair suthern brethrin. Awl these things is bad enuf, an if we had a suffishent quantity uv wisky tu put the demokrisy uv this country in a prupir frame of mind fur realizin these sins uv the Linkin desputism in their trew colors, we cood undowtedly rase a storm uv poppyler indignashun through the North wich wood dry up and A be an his Abburistin crew, strait'n a shingle, an lay him down higher'n a kite. But the dimikratic intellec requires wisky for its proper enlitenment. Wat is it that has alwus given the demikrisy such inspiration as the polls? Wisky! A dimikrat is only harf a dimikrat without that geiowrious fluid, I myseif never realize the differences at ween a white man an a nigger nart so clearly as wen I looks at it through a good stiff glass uv wisky an water—the less water the better.

The most outrageous exercise uv tyranny, then, uv which this blind-stalsed adminystrashun has bin guilty, was the imperaishun uv the tax on whisky. Wat do the mass uv the demikratic voters care about the rit uv *compus mentis?* Ole Abe never suspended it over them. Wat if he did snspend it over Vallandigum—I say let that illusterious martur skin his own skunks. Wat if the adminystrashun has shot some demikratic deserters if caught fitin fur Jeff. Davis? They deserved shootin fur voluntedrin' to fite in the aberishun war. Wat if it did suppress the New York *World* an *Jurnal of Commerce?* The furst uv these alwus keeps a mity sharp lookout fur its own interests an never wunt be suppresi more'n 24 ours at a time, if swallowin its own wurds will take off the tyrant's edick, an the other sheet's a darned aristikratic consurn anyhow. But wen the Administration tucked on thair infymus tax on wisky, they trod rite on the corns uv the demikratic party. Talk uv military interfearnce with the freedom uv elekshuns! What is that in comparison with the tax on wisky? Without a soobtle supply uv wisky there is no such things as freedom uv elekshuns. This tax on wisky was an insidious plan tu reciek Old Abe, and I grately feer its operashun will be most disastrus in our party. There is already a most deplorable dietitooshun uv this demikratic fluid in menny sekshuns uv the the country. Wun uv my nabors who used to drink moderately—about 3 gallons a week—has bin compelled tu cut himself down tu as menny quarts, and I saw him only vestirday tekkin tu a nigger as black as the ace of spaids, as if he took him for a hewman being. The consequences on those who used tu drink considerable are still more dipplorable, and I shoudn't be supprised if harf on our shood becum blak rippublikins before November. An how are the demikratic candydaits tu bring owt the whole strength uv wat'll be left uv the party, wen wisky is ten sents a glass—and such a glass at that? Why, my friend Nox Gavin sez that five thousin dollurs wunt begin tu pay fur the drinks he stood wen he run for prosykutin atorny too years ago!

Its the tax on wisky that is goin to roolin us. If we only had plenty uv wisky tu stimulate our currige we mite du something with the revolvurs wich John Hull and Bil James has bin a buyin up. But wat are we goin tu du with revolvurs, I shood like tu know, if we cant fil ourselves half full uv the beneficent likker wich inspires the trewest demikratic valor? Unless the Sons uv Liberty can go into the fray with their skins well filled with wisky, their revolvurs will be uv no more use tu em than they wood be tu so meany sheep. In my umble opinyon the fust duty uv the demikratic party is to see if sumthing cants cant be made to smuggle wisky in large quantities from Canady, an the duty of the Demikratic cancuases is to nominait candydatis who can afford tu treat their politikle friends tu the demikratic fluid, notwithstand, ing its high price. If these things cantibe done, ime willin tu sell owt my chances in this next elekshun mity cheap. I users truly,

A STAIT RITES DEMIKRAT.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., August 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with,

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each, every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,200) twelve hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above. The expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Bids to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should he (or they) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. E. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

aug29-td J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2tu

---

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the issuing of BONDS to the amount of $24,000, for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the borough, under the call of the President, made on the 18th day of July, 1864, *for 500,000 men.*

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council, of the borough of Manchester; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Bonds to the amount of $24,000 be issued in sums of $50 and $100 each, payable twelve months after date, without interest, to be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, to bear date August 10th, 1864, the proceeds of which to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers as above; said Bonds when due shall be payable at the Treasurer's office, but shall be receivable in payment of the county tax levied this day, for their redemption. *Provided*, The taxes so offered to be paid or settled in this manner shall not be less in amount than the bond or bonds tendered in settlement of the same. For the payment of said bonds the credit, revenue and corporate property are hereby pledged.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1864.

Attest: W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. au31-3t

AN ORDINANCE for levying and collecting a bounty tax, for the payment of $24,000 of bounty bonds, issued under date of August 10th, 1864.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

Sec. 1. That there be levied, laid, assessed and collected on the persons, occupations and property, living and being within the borough of Manchester, for the year 1864, a tax of six cents on the dollar on the last county assessment; said tax to be collected along with and applied to the payment of the bounty bonds issued under date of August 10th, 1864, in conformity with an ordinance of even date with this.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council met, this the 26th day of August, A. D. 1864.

Attest: W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. au31-3t

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—

Osgood's Spellers and Readers.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Fyfmer's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
McClintock's Latin Books.
Fasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Inks, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
au30 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

GROCERIES—

13 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
20 " P. R. do.
72 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
300 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 4's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
50 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs P. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au30 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
au31-12tu No. 21 Market st., cor. Second.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by E. H. KING,
jy28 c. 211 Liberty street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

27⅞ PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $15 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. B. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

feb2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH PA

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my25-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se22

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [feb13:1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

MELODEONS,

HARMONIUMS.

A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

No. 53 Fifth street,
jy13 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

Schomacker & Co. Bradbury.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co's Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done on the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
sept7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEINEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

---

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

---

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

---

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oct28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au1-3mo

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 182 Front sts., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

---

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Markets. au25-6m

---

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 331, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 3 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au16-1m.

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street.

au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO'S.

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Sides;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. S. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WHEIL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au27

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my22 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

my18

ATTORNEYS

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se9 No. 114 Fifth street

JNO. M. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,

may8 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

No. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jly26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 88 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

---

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 185 FOURTH STREET,

je28-tf PITTSBURGH,

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by REICHENBACH.

No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the Inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

---

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. Trusses carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street. PITTSBURGH se18:1y

---

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF

PENNSYLVAIA,

will meet at ten o'clock this morning, (Monday) Aug. 29th) to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania regiments. The Board will be in session every day this week, at Lafayette Hall, Wood street. JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
au29-6t Surgeon General Pennsylvania.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of

SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

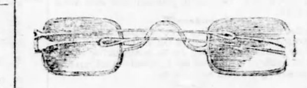
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 204 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of these beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 204 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CARS lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug3

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe Specials, Iron Drips, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

BARGAINS IN

PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
GINGHAMS.
CHECKS,
TABLE DIAPER,
TICKINGS.
FLANNELS,
IRISH LINENS
SHIRT FRONTS.
PARASOLS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, and

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

at

McCLELLAND'S,

55 Fifth street.

au31

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Reis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
aug4-2m-86-s-w

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinary and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed rom the best material workmanship. jy18-cw

---

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Barges, Gasometers.

Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DEWERITZ...JULIUS KIRSAE...JOSEPH LANG.

DEWERITZ, KIRSAE & CO.,

No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy26-1y

---

JAMES BROWN,

SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,

Manufacturer and Importer of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,

GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, &c. Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. aug1-1y

---

UNION BRASS WORKS.

MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

No. 13 Second near Short street,

jy28-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy2-6ly

---

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows. Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

☞ Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

---

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se9-1y

---

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Spike and Composition Spike Nails, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh82

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct27-tf

---

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2-1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. B. J. Craig) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN and IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware Sqirrel Cages, Britania Ware, Waiters

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

For	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
$50	Exchange			72½	May '5
50	Third			88	" 5
50	Pittsburgh			69¾	" 4
50	Allegheny			69¾	" 4
50	Mechanics			67¾	" 5
50	Iron City			44¾	" 5
50	St. C. & M.			90	"
100	First National	110			$2.75
50	Second National	110			
50	Third National			108	
100	Fourth National	110			
100	First National, A'Y			110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving			49¾	" 4 ₱ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	June $6.00
50	Western			53½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	84		82	" 4.00
50	Eureka	80½		80½	" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34		34¾	" 4.00
25	Allegheny	27		30	" 4.00
25	People's	28		28¾	" 4.00
50	Penna			32½	
	MISCEL'S.				
25	Monongahela			28¾	4 ₱ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40			4 ₱ ct.
50	Hand Street			50	5 ₱ ct.
50	Mechanic Street				
25	Birmingham			24½	$1 80
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley		14		
50	Penna. Central			74¾	
100	Fort Wayne			111	
100	Cleveland			110	
50	Connellsville			123½	
	do (interest)		13¾	17	
50	Steubenville			12¾	
50	Chartiers			5	
50	Hempfield				
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter		66	70	6¾
50	Birmingham			41½	
50	Citizens			95	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh			86½	$2 50
25	Allegheny		34½		3 ₱ ct.
50	Birmingham			31¾	5 ₱ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco			27	
10	North American			9	7½
10	Dalzell			12¾	1 ₱ ct.
50	Allegheny and Pitts.			14	2 ₱ ct.
50	Columbia			100	4 ₱ ct.
5	Iron City				
5	Horse Neck			8	
5	Stella			8½	2½
5	Federal			3½	
5	Adams			10	
5	Whitely Creek			2¾	
5	Olmstead			4¼	
10	Rynd farm			10	
10	Phenix			8	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.			11¾	
50	Monga'hela Navig'n			45	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's			82	
	do Scrip 6's			80	
	Pittsburgh 5's			79	
	do 6's			87	
	Alleg'y City 6's			70	
	do 4's			70	
	Alleg'y V. R. 7's			108	
	do 1st mort'g			100	

THURSDAY, September 1, P. M.

—The break down in the gold market is the occasion for most profound congratulation. Prices of produce have already been offered, but it may be sometime before the reduction is felt by the consumer. Various causes are assigned for the decline, but the true one is of a strictly financial character. We have greatly increased our exports and diminished our imports, the consequence is the demand for gold for exportation has fallen to merely a nominal sum. At the same time, the payment of interest on the September and November bonds is supplying sufficient for the requirements of the custom duties. For the time, therefore, there is considerable surplus of gold over the demand, and the price naturally declined.

—There is a lull in Oil Stocks both here and in Philadelphia. The decline in gold has had a depressing effect on the market. Purchasers become timid, and retire for the time being, whilst holders rush into the market determined to realize. The result is that frequently the most valuable stocks are sold far below their true value, along with the comparatively worthless.

—The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday says: Gold continues weak and the disposition to sell among the people is greater than when the quotation was 207. The holders are taking disarranged commercial calculations seriously, and many merchants and traders of all kinds are steadily moving towards the point where they cannot pay the duties with their property. The first price made upon the street was 206, followed by rapid fluctuations, during which as low a quotation as 202 was reached, but the price was 204¾. Stocks on the street were very dull and heavy.

—Money among Stock houses is abundant at 6@7 per cent., and upon Stocks loaned lower rates are made. This weakness of Stock houses are small, and the adequate employment for the amount of capital seeking temporary use. The continued decline produced, and the stagnation in imported goods, diminishes the inclination to buy merchants' paper, and full rates are expected.

—The Corn Exchange and General Merchandise markets are, of course, says the *Times*, much disturbed by the rapid reaction against the recent high and unwarranted prices of Gold, and a good many of the operators on the Stock Exchange are extinguished by finding that the same cause should produce lower figures for Stocks. But so far as the railways are concerned—and these comprise the staple of speculation on the Exchange—there would seem to be no cause to the influence of the rise and fall in Gold, the rise being adverse to the expenses of operating the roads, and the fall in favor of lower wages and materials, without correspondingly reducing the rates of transportation or the volume of traffic.

—At Boston, on Tuesday, Copper Stocks were firm. Central Stock: Franklin 52, Hancock 12, Huron 31, Mesnard 9, Minnesota 32, Pewable 62, Pittsburgh 85, Quincy 96, Superior 75.

—The issue by National Bank Currency issued last week amounts to $1,677,650, and the aggregate to date $83,128,859. The increase during the week is $1,566,677, and about sixteen millions in the course of the last four weeks.

—The Boston imports for the week ending August 26 were $752,350, against $677,848 for the corresponding week in 1863. The exports were $600,259 63, against $132,608 in 1863.

—The wool crop of Ohio this year will be nineteen million pounds, worth $15,000,000.

—The following National Banks have been established since our last report:

Munson Bank of Massachusetts. Capital $150,000. John Wiles, President; E. F. Morris, Cashier. First National Bank of Hatfield, New York. Capital $100,000. J. B. Brewer, President; S. Skinner, Cashier. The Market National Bank of Boston. Capital $500,000. Charles O. Whitmore, President; Jonathan Brown, Cashier.

A short account of the various Oil Companies that figure so conspicuously before the public, is greatly demanded at the present time when everybody seems to "go it blind" in purchasing this class of securities. It really should be required before the name of any such company is inserted in the stock lists. We have condensed a brief history of the RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, whose stock is quoted in this market. It is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each. The working capital of the Company will be derived from 20,000 shares of its stock, that may be subscribed for at par. The balance of the stock has been issued for the purchase of its property. The property of the Company is the Rynd Farm, lying on the east side of Oil Creek, between the well known Widow McClintock and Blood Farms, and comprises 200 acres of land. About 12 acres of the Farm have been leased; the original owner receiving one-eighth of the Oil, the lessee four-eighths, and the Company three-eighths, (the three-eighths subject to no expense whatever to the Company.) The Company will receive seven-eighths of the Oil from the balance of the land, (188 acres.) The 12 acres leased are now producing about 55 barrels of oil per day, three-eighths to the Company, and one well of 60 barrels, from which the Company will get seven-eighths of the Oil, together, 78 barrels, equivalent to 13 per cent. on the capital of the Company. This Farm is the least developed of any on the Creek, for the reason that the parties hitherto interested have devoted themselves to the development of other territory on the Creek held by them, and on account of some litigation as to their several interests, but which litigation is now compromised by the organization of this Company. Active operations are in progress to develope the property, and it is confidently hoped that the same measure of success which has attended the operations of the companies formed on territory immediately adjoining will be met with by the present organization. Only two wells have been sunk on the property along the margin of the Creek (generally esteemed the best locality for boring.) One of them, the Kier Well, flowed 20,000 barrels of oil from the second sand rock before becoming exhausted. There is room for a large number of wells along the line of the Creek, and it is the opinion of those best acquainted with the property, that with the introduction of a new pump, the Kier Well may be partially restored. There are now already in position 20 new derricks for boring as many wells.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 29.

Tobacco at the three warehouses the entire offerings amounted to 1,032 hhds. The sales to 832 hhds. The market stands at our Saturday's quotations, viz: Lugs at $4 to $5 50; common shipping leaf at $5 50 @ $7 50; medium to fine $8 @ good and fine do at $9 to $7 50; common and medium manufacturing leaf at $5 to $9 50; and good, fine and fancy at $10 to $16 and upward, $ 100 pounds.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

Business continues inactive; the demand for the leading articles were limited. The money or gold market being unsettled makes dealers undecided what to do. Our rivers are again declining with only sufficient water for light draught boats now navigating. Freights to all points are scarce. Several of the steamers that arrived from below have decided to lay up for the present and see what turns up. The favorite packet "Julia" has arrived from Cincinnati. She will resume her trips in the Zanesville trade and will leave on Saturday. The new steamer "Anna" left yesterday with all the freight she could manage on the water. The "Roanoke" will leave to-day for St. Louis. The Kate B. Porter came in with a heavy cargo. One item of her freight was 2,783 sacks of wheat. Taking all things together business on the landing was dull. Among the transactions were the following:

APPLES—The receipts about keep pace with the demand. We note sales 125 bbls, at $2@3.

DRIED BEEF—The market continues firm, with a good demand. The stock on hand at present is not large. Sales 1,000 lbs canvassed, at 24@25½c.

LARD was in good request. All good parcels offered found good purchasers at the late advance. Sales 20 tierces 24@24½c.

BACON continues to be one of the leading articles. The stock on hand is not large, while the demand was active. Among the sales were the following: Sugar-cured Hams—1,000 lbs, 27@27½c. Plain do, 3,600 lbs, 19c@19½c. Sides Ribbed—Sales, 6,000 lbs, 20c. Shoulders—7,000 lbs, 18½@19c.

TALLOW—The market for lard oils was firm, with a good demand. Cincinnati Oil is sold a shade above other descriptions. No. 1 ranges from 170@175c, and No. 2 at $1 75 per gallon.

FLOUR—The market was not very active. The sales, however, exceed those of the previous day. The stock on hand is not large. The receipts barely keep pace with the local demand. The exports East is on the increase. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Extra Fine—sales 100 lbs at $11 00; the do at same figure; 100 lbs do at $11 00@11 25, and 100 do at $10 75@11 25. Wagon, or upriver brands, sold at lower prices, according to quality.

HAIR—Hair. The receipts continue large. Sales were liberal, viz: 320 bus. New disposed of at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bx., as per quality.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sales 20 bbls Jersey at $8 00@8 25.

CHEESE.—Cheese was in steady demand. Sales 40 boxes of W. R. at 20@22c. Since 23c has been asked.

HAY.—The receipts were only moderate. We note sales of 14 loads, at scales, at $36@38 00 ₱ ton.

BUTTER.—The market was steady with a good local demand. Sales range from 38c to 43c.

GRAIN.—The market yesterday was dull, the sales (mostly being on a small scale. Wheat, Red $2 00; White, $2 10; Corn was steady at $1 90@1 95 ₱ bushel; Oats, further sales were made at 98c.

GROCERIES.—The market was firm but inactive. The demand was altogether local. As figures were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, September 2, 1864.

The market for Oil was dull and inactive, and buyers were not disposed to take hold at the present figures, whilst holders are not inclined to give way, hence we have a quiet market. Besides, the gold market, in the East, being irregular prevents dealers from operating. The river is low for ship's becoming low, which makes navigation very tedious. The receipts yesterday were very small. Our latest dates from Oil City report a steady market. New companies are almost daily being formed, and oil stocks are rapidly advancing. Fortunes are being made by fortunate individuals, whilst on the other hand fortunes are being lost, of which we hear very little about, but every man to his trade, and the oil business is as much of a trade as any other branch of mechanical business, and there are some parties who have paid well to learn this fact. The oil market was dull, and the only sales reported will be found below.

Crude Oil—The rates were unchanged; 37@42c without and with packages; sales 160 bbls at 42c, packages included; 700 bbls at the same figures, and 200 bbls at 42c, packages included.

Refined Oil—Was dull, without any disposition on the part of buyers to operate. We did not learn of any transactions, and, therefore, we omit figures until we can obtain a sale.

Crude and Naptha—The market was without animation, and prices were nominal.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & F., 112 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 212 bbls refined, for New York.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARD.

EAST LIBERTY, September 1st, 1864.

The market since our last was firm, with a fair demand. The offerings were limited, which tended to hold up the figures. The principle portion of the receipts were forwarded East by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sales were as follows:

HOGS—The receipts were large, but they were pretty much consigned East, and were not offered in this market.

SHEEP—The receipts exhibited a falling off. There was considerable enquiry.

The official account of receipts were as follows:

Cattle	1,597 head
Sheep	4,421 "
Mules	450 "
Hogs	8,663 "
Horses	490 "

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. Rice sold 55 head at $7 12.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 50 head, at $5 50.
Holmes & Pfiffer " 16 " 7 00.
Holmes & Pfiffer " 25 " 6 50.
W. Fuller " 40 " 6 75.
W. Fuller " 43 " 6 75.
J. Smith " 40 " 6 50.
J. Smith " 40 " 7 00.
J. Haymaker " 60 " 4 75.
H. Doyle " 32 " 6 00.
H. Doyle " 30 " 7 00.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Bro. bought 304 head at $10 62.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer sold 450 head at $5 75.
Wm. Fuller sold 190 head at $6 00.
H. Doyle sold 394 head at $6 00.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

September 1, 1864.

Notwithstanding there was an unusual large amount of cattle in market at the opening of our sales, buyers were firm under the influence of a brisk demand, and prices were fully sustained. Good heavy cattle, suitable for butchers, sold at a slight advance on last week's rates, while common stock sold slower and at lower figures.

Sheep continue quiet but steady, with small sales at from 5 to 6¼c. The receipts were very light, with a limited demand.

Hogs are bringing high prices, but the demand is very light, being confined entirely to the local trade.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

C Marks & Co, sold	38 at 5 67
Crouse & Co	63 " 4½@7
Green wait & Co	107 " 5 @7¼
Jas. Morgan	100 " 5 @7¼
Smith & Elliot	37 " 3½@6½
Rothchilds & Co	21 " 3½@6½
Wise & Co	17 " 5½@6½
C Hudson	9 " 5½@6½
Merrick & Doud	103 " 4 @7
Myers & Bro	99 " 5 @7½

St. Louis Hemp Market

August 30.

The market has been dull all through the week, with no material change in price. Most of the receipts have been taken to store for want of a market, and those to-day having hemp on the landing were much troubled to dispose of it, being urged by the appointed officers to remove it, and unable to find store room. Sales reported during the week amount to 350 bales undressed at $120 to $125 for common and fair medium, $130 to $140 for fair and good, and to $150 for prime and strictly prime, and $155 to $160 for choice; 14 do dressed at $225; 60 do dry, very choice, at $230; 10 tons covered hackled new on private terms; $125 60 tons do at $110; 180 tons do, part free on board, at $115, and 28 tons uncovered hackled tow at $105 per ton. Sales reported to-day of 40 bales fair medium undressed hemp at $130; 22 do strictly prime do at $150; 28 do choice do at $155; 6 do dressed do at $255, and 28 do uncovered hackled tow at $105 per ton.—Received, 2,141 bales hemp and tow.

Imports of Tea.

Teas are inactive and prices are less buoyant. The following is a statement of the shipments of tea shipped from Shanghai, by the United States in each of the last ten years:

Year ending	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Total. lbs.
June 1, 1854	29,174	10,389,323	11,818,985
June 1, 1855	28,580	7,717,134	8,278,847
June 1, 1857	134,101	8,357,342	8,808,589
July 1, 1859	612,942	5,956,908	7,253,420
July 1, 1860	477,423	11,894,037	12,237,380
July 1, 1859	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041
July 1, 1858	315,201	17,027,313	17,942,617
July 1, 1857	413,820	16,427,851	16,839,171
July 1, 1856	424,019	20,408,118	20,832,167
July 1, 1855	1,042,016	22,399,232	23,441,248

New Orleans Cotton Market.

August 31.

COTTON—The market continued buoyant today with a good demand, but the movement was checked by the stringent pretensions of holders, the sales comprising 150 bales, including two sales pickings at 55c, and 75 samples at —. 100 bales in two or three lots at —, a lot of middling at 71 75, and, at auction, 6 bales sound ordinary at 67½c; 5 bales strict low middling at 71 50; prices are again suffer, and we quote ordinary at 61 50@64 50; good ordinary at 81 60@1 62½; low middling at 71 65@1 67½, and middling at 71 75@1 75.

Providence Wool Market.

August 27.

The demand has not been large for the week, and prices are easier. The sales for the week are 25,000 lbs of foreign, Mestiza, at 55@c. Printing cloths—Market firm; sales for the following are the sales: 1000 pieces, 58x60, 3-c; 1200 do, 33c; 2000 do, 33½c; 8000 do, 34c; 700 do, 60X 44, 3c; 2000 do, 36c; 800 do, 60x81, 36c early in the week; 600 do at 36c; 10,000 do at 37c; 25,000 do at 38c; 4500 do, 38½c—49,000 pieces.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

AUGUST 31.

OILS.—Sperm and Whale are firm, with a small business to note at fully previous prices. Land Oil is better, sales having been made at $1 90@2 00 for winter. Linseed is more active at $1 67@1 72. For Petroleum the demand has fallen off, and the offerings and sales are moderate; 350 bbls crude sold at 48@50c; refined in bond at 89@85c, which closes rather more active.

Wheat on the Michigan Central Railroad.

The following prices were paid for wheat on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad Saturday, August 27:—

	No. 1 Red.	No. 1 Amber.	No. 1 White
Dayton	2 00	2 05	2 15
Buchanan	2 05	2 10	2 20
Niles	2 05	2 05	2 15
Dowagiac	2 00	.....	2 15
Decatur	1 90	2 00	2 15
Paw Paw	2 00	.....	2 15
Lawton	2 00	.....	2 15
Mattawan	2 00	.....	2 15
Ostheimo	2 05	.....	2 20
Kalamazoo	2 05	.....	2 20
Comstock	2 05	2 10	2 25
Galesburg	2 00	2 05	2 20
Augusta	2 00	2 05	2 20
Battle Creek	2 00	2 05	2 30
Ceresco	2 00	2 05	2 15
Marshall	2 00	2 05	2 20
Marengo	2 00	2 05	2 20
Albion	2 10	2 15	2 22
Parma	2 00	.....	2 15
Jackson	2 10	2 20	2 30
Leoni	2 00	.....	2 20
Grass Lake	2 09	.....	2 25
Francisco ville	2 12	.....	2 25
Chelsea	2 12½	.....	2 25
Dexter	2 12	2 17	2 25
Delhi	2 15	2 20	2 30
Ann Arbor	2 10	2 15	2 25
Ypsilanti	2 15	.....	.....

Wool on the Line of the Michigan Central Railroad.

There has been a good deal of excitement in the wool market during the past week, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. Living stock seems to have been worked to its utmost capacity, racing and chasing through the country to finish buying what little wool still remained in the hands of the growers. Wool, without regard to quality, our readers will see, brought almost invariably a dollar a pound. The following are a portion of the amounts and prices paid at the places mentioned:

Niles—Two parcels of wool were bought at this place during the last week, one of 5,000 lbs at 97c, and one of 10,500 lbs at $1 per lb.

Decatur—John Tarbell took 10,000 lbs. at this place at $1 per lb.

Kalamazoo—Offered at 95c, very little taken.

Battle Creek—Paid 90c to $1.

Marshall—Paid $1 per lb. for 4,000 lbs.

Albion—Noble & Bro. bought 12,000 lbs, at $1 per lb., in four days.

Jackson—H. S. Lamon bought 8,000 lbs., and A. Bennett 12,000 lbs., all at $1 per lb. There are now 6,000 lbs. to be brought to market, and 16,000 stored with A. Bennett, making in all 22,000 lbs. held by the farmers of Jackson county, unsold.

Chelsea—$1 offered, but little purchased.

Dexter—Taken by Yost & Alexander 10,000 lbs., by E. B. Tyler 12,000—in all 22,000 lbs., all at $1 per lb.

Ann Arbor—P. Winegar, Esq., took 15,000 lbs. at $1 per lb.

Ypsilanti—25,000 lbs. taken at $1 per lb.

New York Oil Market.

August 31.

Oils continue inactive and depressed. Crude whale at $1 52½@1 55; Crude sperm at $2 25@2 30; bleached winter whale at $1 70@1 75; unbleached sperm at $2 50@2 55; Linseed oil at $1 70@1 65; No 1 lard at 1 80@1 90; Crude Petroleum at 52@53c, refined petroleum at 87@90c, free, and 84@86 in bond per gallon. Mr. C. J. Turner writes thus: "The market during the week under review opened with great firmness and some advance on refined in bond was established with large transactions both on the spot and future delivery, as high as 90 cts having been paid for prime lots of bonded. Toward the close, however, with a declining gold market, sellers became more anxious to realize and at date of writing are merely nominal at my quoted rates. The supply offering, however, is quite limited, contracts to a large amount having been made for delivery ahead, against the bulk of which exchange was placed previous to the decline in gold. The decline in merchandise, therefore, has not been commensurate with the heavy fall in gold. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan 1st:

	For the week.	Since Same Jan 1. time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	11,557	450,435 447,653
Export of Petroleum, bbls	19,425	360,566 308,020
Exports of Petroleum from Philad'a since		
January 1	126,505	107,056

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

August 31, 1864.

There is a steady inquiry for Pig Metal, and good quality is scarce and wanted at full for former figures. We quote No. 8 at $56@57, No. 2 at $70, and No. 1 Anthracite at $72@73, cash, and very little offering, most makers be sold ahead of their production. Scotch Pig is quiet and prices unsettled. Bloom and Boiler Plates are scarce and high; we quote the former at $150@160 per ton. Iron from Ore from the market is unchanged, and the mills generally are well off for orders.—*North American.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.

C F Klopper, 10 bales tow; Hitchcock & McC, 291 bgs wheat; J S Legnitt & Co, 141 bgs wheat; I. Langman, 2 cars lumber; J S Ramsey, 1 car lumber; W Mullin, 1 bx mdse; T B Canfield, 2 bxs cheese; Spencer & McKay, 21 bgs barley; Culp & S, 200 bbls flour, 24 bgs flax seed; C Johnson, 4 bbls fire clay; E D Duttridge, 200 pigs lead.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Nimick & Co., 4 tons Pig Iron; R. H. Collins, 120 bbls flour; Wm. Bell, 1 car; Wm. Lorentz & Son; Wm. McCutcheon, 6 bbls Apples; J. Herkert, 18 bbls Apples; H. Gerwig & Co., 100 bbls Flour; E. Hazelton, 4 bbls Barley, 20 bbls do; W. Fleming, 12 hf. do; Newmyer & Co., 130 bdls L. S. Handles; Godfrey & Co., 9 sks Rags; Potter, A. & S., 27 bbls Potatoes; J. S. Legnitt & Co., 127 bags Wheat; Simpson & Co., 609 sacks Ship Stuff.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Martion, G. & B., 2 cars iron; Hitchcock & C., 60 bbls salt; Kepp & Co., 18 do do; J C Boyce, 15 sks oats and 6 do wheat; L V Shipton, 25 do oats.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER KATE B. PORTER,—Clarke & Co., 2,733 sacks wheat, 16 bbls liquor, 558 bbls flour, 168 oil meal, 200 bbls salt, 20 do tobacco, P. Hazeleton, 15 bbls oil; J. Dravo, 3 boxes mdse; G. B. Kurtz, 2 boxes mdse; Long & Sluff, 50 boxes meat; Graham & Thomas, 20 boxes soap; Singer, Nimick & Co., 4 castings; Day & Hayden, 12 bdls s. trees; Caldwell & Bro., 1 yawl; James Myers, 2 pkgs; A. Bradley, 4 old stoves; E. Edmundson & Co., 9 sacks feathers; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 12 bbls lard oil.

PER JULIA.—Clarke & Co, 92 sks bones, 930 sks wheat, 36 hhds tobacco, 22 treshams, 2 hhds meat, 200 bbls salt, 20 do tobacco, P. Hazeleton, 15 bbls oil; J. Dravo, 3 boxes mdse; G. B. Kurtz, 2 boxes mdse; Long & Sluff, 50 boxes meat; Graham & Thomas, 20 boxes soap; Singer, Nimick & Co., 4 castings; Day & Hayden, 12 bdls s. trees; Caldwell & Bro., 1 yawl; James Myers, 2 pkgs; A. Bradley, 4 old stoves; E. Edmundson & Co., 9 sacks feathers; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 12 bbls lard oil.

PER JULIA.—Clarke & Co, 92 sks bones, 930 sks wheat, 36 hhds tobacco, 22 treshams, 2 hhds meat, 200 bbls salt, 20 do tobacco, P. Hazeleton, 15 bbls oil; Chas Espy, 1 lot lumber; R. J. Kennedy & Co, 250 sks wheat; J P Barnes, & Co, 25 tres lard oil; Hillerman & Co, 9 bbls sugar; B L Fahnestock & Co, 55 bbls oil; Jas Lufink, 5 bbls sugar; J Fleming, 8 bxs; W Sumner & Co, 50 sewing machines.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL OFFICE

92 Broadway, New York.

PRESIDENT:

Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.

VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY B. HYDE, Esq.

SECRETARY AND ACTUARY:

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,

AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY:

J. LUDWIG KOETHEN,

71 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

The EQUITABLE has surpassed, in its history, any known Company either in England or America. It will end its fifth year with an accumulation of

One Million Dollars Cash Assetts.

It has issued between

SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND POLICIES.

It is

PURELY MUTUAL,

DIVIDING ALL ITS PROFITS AMONG THE ASSURED.

☞ For further particulars the public are invited to call on the Company's Agent, as above.

au30-1m-thsw

MEDICAL BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

	Price.
Hodge's Obstetrics	$15 00
Maclise's Surgical Anatomy	" 12 00
Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis	" 5 00
Chambers's Digestion and its derangements	" 2 25
Dalton's Human Physiology, ed. 1864	" 4 75
Todiow's Manual of Examination	" 2 75
Bull's Maternal Management of Children	" 1 25
Beck on Infant Therapeutics	" 1 00

A good selection of standard authors constantly on hand.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
au30 93 Wood street.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

FOR SALE

Five Hydraulic Presses, by

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
ug8-tf No. 47, Wood street.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Kate B. Porter	Porter	Cincinnati.
Lexington	Shepherd	Cincinnati.
C Denning		Cincinnati.
Highlander		Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Anna	Marratta	Cincinnati.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were four feet four inches water by the marks and falling. Boats are beginning to experience considerable difficulty at the shoal places.

The favorite Zanesville packet "Julia," Capt. Conison, has arrived from Cincinnati. She will resume her trips in the Zanesville trade on Saturday at 4 p.m. This boat makes her trips with great regularity. She has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Captain J. C. McVay, who has charge of the office, understands his business in all its departments. We have been acquainted with Mc. for many years. He is honorable, upright and gentlemanly in all his business transactions. His word is sufficient for all purposes. A boat in charge of such officers cannot fail to be a success.

THE fine steamer "Glide No. 3," Capt. W. B Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best accommodations to passengers and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught towboat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial.*

THE fine passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, leaves this day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodation and is in charge of careful and accommodating officers. Mr. Lukens who has charge of the office will see that passengers are well cared for.

The fine packet "Delaware," Captain Stevens is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. This boat has just been fitted up in a superior manner and offers the best of accommodations to both passengers and shippers.

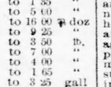
TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE new steamer "Anna" left yesterday for St. Louis with a fine trip. She is a beauty for certain.

The light draught passenger steamer Argos is announced to Cairo for Wheeling, and Parkersburg on Saturday.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE

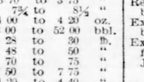


The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm Conison, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Monday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wheeling, connecting with Parkersburg.

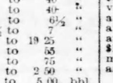


THE fine passenger steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, B. M. LAUGHLIN, Commander, Thos. S. CATHCON, Clerk, will leave Pittsburgh, as above, the same Tuesday, Saturday at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
au30 JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

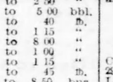
Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.



ON SATURDAY, September 3d, at 4 p. m. The fine light draught passenger steamer ARGOS, JOHN MCMAHON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

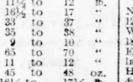


THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Captain GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 p. m. Having been thoroughly refitted she will deserve the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

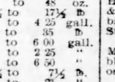
For St. Louis.



ON SATURDAY, September 3d, at 10 a m. The fine passenger steamer DELAWARE, STEVENS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

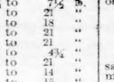
For Cincinnati and Louisville.



ON THIS DAY, 2d instant, the new steamer GLIDE, Capt. W. B. ANDERSON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.
J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.



THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer ROANOKE, J. G. TOMLINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

SUNNY SIDE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Chartiers Valley, 8½ miles from the city, 5 of rail and from the P. and S. Railroads, 100 acres, 65 acres cleared, balance in fine forest timber, in improvements are large barn, sheds, tenant house, and stabling sufficient for 40 head of stock; three orchards of 1,200 to 1,400 trees of the best selection and variety, large variety of small fruits and strawberries in abundance, a vineyard of 300 grape vines. The land is rich, has been used as hay land, and is one of the most delightful country residences that has been offered to the public for years. Would divide well into two farms. Will be sold a little at a time as orchard to each. For further particulars apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,
au18 No. 57 Market street.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au15-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in Allegheny county, near Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, the property of Alex. Bradley, Esq., deceased, and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. The house is on the place is a two story brick